

VISITING TYPOS SHOW CONSERVATIVE SPIRIT

Close Convention Without
Mixing in Miller Case.

VOTE MEETING A SUCCESS

Delegates Declare Better Time Was
Given Them Here Than Ever
Before.

Of the hundreds of typos who attended the forty-ninth convention of the I. T. U., scarcely fifty are left in town today. For a week the delegates and visitors rushed from session to entertainment, and from entertainment to session. It was the unanimous vote of all that never in the history of the International Union has there been such a great convention, nor one so enjoyable.

It is worthy of note that the convention did not discuss the Miller case in any of its sessions. The I. T. U. is known as one of the most conservative labor organizations in the country, and the delegates did not wish to enter into a controversy the merits of which are still unknown.

For Commissioner of Labor.
The final work of the convention was carried through with a rush yesterday morning. The delegates took occasion to officially endorse W. F. Waudby for the position of Commissioner of Labor, which will become vacant upon the resignation of the Hon. Carroll D. Wright. The resolution adopted for the formulation of a petition to President Roosevelt from the International Typographical Union asking that Mr. Waudby be appointed upon the resignation of Commissioner Wright.

E. J. Bracken, of Columbus, Ohio, was elected fourth vice president of the I. T. U. unanimously. Mr. Bracken succeeded to the position held formerly by J. W. O'Sullivan, of Boston, who was killed in an accident there.

On the same ballot, P. S. Nuerberger was elected delegate to the allied council of the A. F. of L. by a vote of 36. Charles Hedrick was the second in the voting.

Suffrage for the District.

The proposition made by Delegate Lerch, of Washington, that suffrage be given to the people of the District of Columbia, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to President Roosevelt, was laid on the table indefinitely. The action of the convention was taken because it held that it was foreign to the business of the I. T. U. and that it was going too far into politics.

There was much discussion on this question, one of the delegates alleging that at ninety per cent of the people of Washington are entirely satisfied with the present District government, and another saying that the majority of the people wished a return of the ballot.

The Suffrage Proposition.

The proposition made by Delegate Lerch was as follows:

"Whereas the people of the District of Columbia were, in 1876, arbitrarily and unjustly deprived of their inalienable right to local self-government, and an unrepresentative, un-American form of government—an absolute autocracy not legally responsible to the people—forced upon them without their consent; and

"Whereas the present form of government in the capital city of the republic—the political heart of the nation—is contrary to the fundamental principles of American liberty; and

"Whereas the ballot is one of organized labor's most effective weapons, deprived of which it becomes difficult, often impossible, to peacefully redress the grievances of, and secure justice for, the working classes; therefore

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the International Typographical Union, assembled in forty-ninth annual session at Washington, D. C., this 11th day of August, 1963, that Congress should re-establish in the District of Columbia a government, republican in form, and in harmony with the spirit and institutions of our country—a government of the people, by the people, and for the people—based on free suffrage, limited only by a reasonable educational test, with secret ballot.

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded under seal to the President of the United States, the president of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, when elected, and the chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, and to the chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, when appointed."

Woman Suffrage Rejected.

A resolution advocating woman suffrage was reported unfavorably by the laws committee. The convention concurred in the committee's report.

Moral aid and encouragement were offered to all telegraph operators under the jurisdiction of the Commercial Telegraphers' Association by the convention.

A proposition that a committee be appointed to take charge of the discussion of taxation, and see that these discussions be printed in the "Typographical Journal," created much discussion.

This proposition was amended by the laws committee to promote the discussion of socialism and trusts. It was adopted by the convention as amended. During the discussion the objection was raised that the I. T. U. would be accused of having adopted socialist principles, if this proposition were accepted.

It was pointed out, however, that the matter is of vital interest to labor, and that the discussion of the trusts, which by raising the prices of paper and type causes the publishers to make a cut in

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

ITS WORK COMPLETED, THE I. S. E. U. ADJOURNS

Closing Ceremonies Were
Impressive.

MUCH WAS ACCOMPLISHED

International Platemakers' Union a
Possibility—Many Gifts
Presented.

After spending several days without accomplishing very much, the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' convention got down to hard work during the last two days of their session, and adjourned yesterday afternoon much sooner than had been expected. On Wednesday, and even as late as Thursday, it looked as if they would have to hold a late session last night, but, owing chiefly to the good work of the laws committee, under the chairmanship of Delegate Prendergast, of Chicago, the volume of business was whittled into shape, and concluded well within the time limit of six daily sessions.

A noticeable feature of the convention was the tone of conservatism which marked its actions throughout. There were a number of radical propositions advanced, chiefly with regard to breaking away from the International Typographical Union, and several times it looked as though legislation would be enacted the result of which would have been a straining of the relations that exist between the I. T. U. and the I. S. E. U., but the conservative element invariably won out so that the adjournment of the two conventions was reached with a warmer feeling than ever existing between the sister organizations.

Platemakers United.

Yesterday the convention was called to order by President Freel at 10 o'clock, and as soon as the minutes were read the delegates got down to business. Vice President Straube's proposition to establish an "International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Journal" was reported unfavorably by the laws committee, and after debate the report was concurred in, the opinion that such a move was premature, prevailing. Delegate Gannon's proposition to have a committee of three appointed to confer with a like committee from the Photo-Engravers' Union, for the purpose of forming an "International Platemakers' Union" was reported favorably by the laws committee, with the recommendation that the executive council constitute that committee. The proposition was finally adopted, and amended so that the executive council should have full discretionary power to handle the case.

The laws committee reported its work finished, and asked to be discharged from further duty. Its request was granted and a vote of thanks from the convention was extended to it. The special committee appointed to consider the Atlanta case reported recommending that the matter be dropped. The report was concurred in.

Typo Buttons Selected.

The committee to select a button reported favorably the adoption of the button worn by the delegates to the Washington convention. The report was unanimously concurred in. The committee on stamps and dies reported progress and asked for further time to make practical tests of the stamp they had decided upon. Their request was granted, and they were instructed to report to the executive council.

In the afternoon session the committee on thanks presented resolutions expressing thanks and appreciation to the reception committee, the people and the press of Washington, for the courteous and kindly reception of the visiting delegates.

Tokens of esteem were presented to the joint committee on entertainment,

each member of which was given an umbrella; President Thixton, of local union No. 17, and President Whitmore, of local union No. 19, were given garlands; the members of the laws committee were given pins, and Miss Stuart, of Denver, who acted as secretary and stenographer to the laws committee, was given a handsome pin, and the laws committee presented her with a box of candy.

Delegate O'Donnell, of New York, one of the leading orators of the convention, made the presentation speeches.

HARDWARE COMPANY HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Fire in Basement Causes Scare, But
Does Little Damage.

Fire broke out last night about 9 o'clock in the basement of the hardware and lumber store of Barber & Ross, at Eleventh and G Streets northwest. The fire was discovered by Watchman Samuel Howell, employed by the firm, who saw smoke issuing from the gratings in the sidewalk where the freight elevator is located. He turned in an alarm from Box 135, to which Engine Companies 1, 2, 6, and 14, and the water tower, chemical engine No. 1, trucks C and D, and Chiefs Belt and Sherman, and Fire Marshal Sidney T. Bieber responded.

The fire was in a bunch of brooms which were stored in the basement. Through the efforts of the fire department the blaze was kept from spreading, and the damage will not amount to more than \$25. The building, which is owned by the B. H. Baker estate, was not damaged.

Difficulty was experienced by the fire department in fighting the flames, because the police regulation which requires that all entrances to a basement or cellar shall be kept open at all times was not observed, in that the freight elevator was flush with the sidewalk, thus barring entrance to the basement except through the building, where the smoke made progress difficult.

MELVILLE'S GREETING HEARTY AND UNIQUE

"Hi! Brother," His Invariable Welcome—Roosevelt the
First to Object, and He Not for Long.

With the retirement of Rear Admiral Melville from the United States Navy, Washington loses one of the most interesting men who has ever been identified with the naval bureau. As a member of the ill-fated Jeannette Arctic expedition Rear Admiral Melville became known to the public which has recently heard much of his work as chief of the Navy Department Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Admiral Melville is striking and unusual in appearance. He wears his gray hair so long it touches his shoulders, and his fresh complexion gives him the appearance of being much younger than he is. He is an extremely democratic man, and has as many friends in Washington as any man in public life.

"Hi, brother!" is the salutation with which the rear admiral meets all comers. Reporters, generals, and diplomats

were always all the same to the venerable admiral. Any man who came into his office was subject to being called brother.

When President Roosevelt first became Assistant Secretary of the Navy he had occasion one day to visit several of the bureaus in the department. When he entered the Bureau of Steam Engineering a hearty "Hi brother!" was extended by the venerable chief.

After leaving the bureau Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said to one of the clerks in his office: "Who is that old man down stairs with the long gray hair? Somehow I don't exactly like to be called brother by people I don't know."

It was not long, however, until the new Assistant Secretary and the department's chief of steam engineering were such warm friends that Mr. Roosevelt did not feel aggrieved at being "brothered" by him.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS AS TO WATSON'S BONDS

Are Commissioners Liable
for Shortage?

COURTS MAY GIVE ANSWER

Law Points Involved, Confusing Even
to Those Persons Who Have Dis-
trict Case to Meet.

In connection with the proceedings instituted by the District authorities against James M. A. Watson, to recover the amount he is accused of embezzling, it has been suggested that the bondsmen of the civil Commissioners are equally liable with the bondsmen of the late Auditor Petty, with whose office Watson was immediately connected. This contention, it is said, is supported by the legal maxim, "He who does through another does so through himself." In other words, it is argued that the Commissioners should be responsible for the shortcomings of Watson, one of their agents.

A very material question which will arise in the settlement of the matter is by what authority did the fund stolen remain in the hands of Watson and in the custody of the Auditor. The law providing for the appointment of the Auditor and defining his duties, says: "It shall be the duty of the Auditor of the District of Columbia to audit all accounts against said District and also to approve and certify the same."

This law, it is pointed out, does not give the Auditor authority to collect or disburse funds. In this connection it is also said that the amount of bond required of the Auditor, \$20,000, would not suggest that he was to be the custodian of any large fund belonging to the District.

Bonded for \$50,000 Each.

It is also argued that the Commissioners are not supposed to be the immediate custodians of the District funds. Nevertheless, it is contended that it was intended to make them in a measure responsible for the safekeeping of the District funds. If not, why should they be required to give individual bonds of \$50,000 each for the performance of their duties? From the fact that the disbursing officer, the person who handles the District funds, is required to give a bond of \$10,000 for the performance of his duty, it is fair to conclude that another person, also intended to collect and disburse District money, would be required to give greater security than \$20,000, the amount of the bond of the Auditor.

So it can readily be seen that the authority under which Auditor Petty became the custodian of the fund which was embezzled is a matter which will materially affect the result of the effort of the District authorities to recover the public money which was stolen. The Auditor does not acquire any such authority under the law creating his office. Then the question arises, did he arrogate this power to himself, or was he authorized by the Commissioners to receive and distribute this fund?

Depends Upon Instructions.
The conclusion is that if the Auditor was acting under instructions from the Commissioners, then it is contended they are equally responsible for the loss.

It will be remembered that Watson was an appointee of the Commissioners and not a personal appointee of the Auditor. Therefore, it is argued that the Commissioners are bound by Watson's acts more than is the Auditor, with whose office he was immediately connected.

INSURANCE POLICY SERVED AS PASSPORT

How Clever American Eluded Russian
Vigilance.

Recently an American traveling in Russia, who had neglected to provide himself with a passport, when he arrived at the borders of the Czar's domains, was held up by an official with a demand for his passport.

For an instant the American was stumped, but, so the story goes, he quickly rose to the emergency. Diving into his inside pocket he pulled out his life insurance policy and handed it to the Russian. The latter gravely looked the paper over, carefully scrutinizing the imposing looking seal and the array of signatures. Then, with a satisfied air, he handed back the paper and the American passed on.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PLANS ARMY CHANGES

Initial Meeting Under Gen-
eral Staff.

SECRETARY ROOT RETURNS

Given Dinner Last Night at Country
Club, and Will Meet With Staff
Tomorrow.

Officers composing the executive council of the general staff corps, provided for in the act for the reorganization of the army, held their first meeting yesterday morning.

At 10 o'clock the council convened in Adjutant General Corbin's office, and for three hours the officers discussed the sweeping changes made in the administration of the army, and planned for the adaptation of the new system to existing conditions.

Full Council Present.

The officers who make up the executive council are: Lieutenant General Young, chief of staff; Adjutant General Corbin, Brigadier General Carter, Brigadier General Randolph, Colonel Crowder, Colonel Mackenzie, and Major Beach. All of these officers attended yesterday's meeting. It was announced when the long meeting ended that matters discussed in executive council meetings will not be made public until set forth in orders issued through the Adjutant General's office.

Many clerks in the War Department must be reassigned under the new act, and these changes have been agreed upon by the general staff. The absence of Secretary Root from the city yesterday morning made it impossible for the general staff to announce the reassignments, as they have not yet had the approval of the Secretary. It is thought that these will be announced Monday.

as Secretary Root returned to Washington last night to attend the dinner given in his honor at the Country Club by the general staff corps, and will be in his office at the War Department Monday to give attention to the reorganization which he has brought about.

Confusion at Department.

Chaos reigns at the War Department. Workmen are carrying furniture through the halls and rearranging the offices that they may be more convenient for the use of the general staff. General Corbin has given up the offices adjoining the rooms occupied by the Secretary of War and these will be refitted for Lieutenant General Young.

General Corbin, the second officer on the general staff, has been assigned offices adjoining the rooms of the chief of staff.

Tradition has been trampled under foot by the reorganizers of the army. The rooms which have formerly been used as headquarters have been dismantled, and will be used by the general staff. The sign "Headquarters of the Army" which has stood over the door of the office occupied by Sherman, Sheridan, Schofield, and Miles has been torn down, and the new sign over the door will read "General Staff Corps."

With yesterday the office of general commanding the army passed into history. From the time of General Washington until General Miles' retirement on August 8 the American army had a commanding general, but hereafter chief of staff will be the title of the officer who stands at the head of the staff which controls the army.

FELL AND SPRAINED LEG.

John Maspin, twenty years old, of 2106 Pennsylvania Avenue, fell at Fourth and E Streets last night about 8 o'clock, spraining his left leg. He was taken to the Casualty Hospital for treatment.

DIED.

WHITE—On Friday, August 14, 1963, at 11 o'clock p. m., at St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, Md., JAMES T. WHITE, son of the late Thomas and Bridget White.

Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Mary Driscoll, 2424 Brightwood Avenue, on Monday, August 17, at 8:30. Requiem mass at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner of Eighth and N Streets, at 9 o'clock a. m. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Mount Olivet Cemetery.

ELLS—All members of Andrew Jackson Council, No. 6, Junior Order United American Mechanics, are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, FOSTER ELLS, at his late residence, 518 Seventh Street southwest, Monday, August 17, at 2 p. m.

By order of the Council.

GRAND JURY TO RESUME WORK ON POSTAL CASES

Several Persons May Be Ar-
raigned to Plead.

MANY WITNESSES SUMMONED

Some of Those Who Will Give Testi-
mony Have Been Requested to
Bring Department Records.

The prosecution of charges growing out of the investigation made by the Postoffice Department will be resumed tomorrow by the District Federal grand jury. When the jury reported the result of its investigation, about three weeks ago, indictments were returned against seven persons. Among these was August W. Machen, formerly superintendent of the free delivery division of the Postoffice Department. He had previously been indicted for receiving a bribe in connection with the performance of the duties of his office. The last indictment charged him with conspiring with others to defraud the Government.

None of the persons recently indicted have been arraigned on the charges preferred against them. It is expected that they will be called by District Attorney Beach to plead to the indictments against them the latter part of the current week. One of the persons indicted, Stern, of Baltimore, has not yet been apprehended, so it is not likely that he will appear for arraignment. Assistant District Attorney Hugh T. Taggart, who has been suffering from a cold for several days, went to Atlantic City when the grand jury adjourned, and will return in time to direct the work of the jury in the Postoffice cases tomorrow morning.

Week's Work Ahead.

It is expected that the jury will devote the whole of the week to hearing testimony in reference to the irregularities growing out of the investigation instituted by the Postoffice Department. Some time ago District Attorney Beach directed that a number of witnesses be summoned to testify before the jury. These were ordered to bring books and papers which will be used in explanation of their evidence. In addition to the witnesses summoned about ten days ago others were summoned yesterday and will appear before the jury tomorrow and testify. Some of the witnesses summoned will come from Kansas, Long Island, and other out of town places.

It is understood that the investigation about to be commenced by the grand jury will be far reaching, and will include the action of persons not yet mentioned in connection with the prosecution of irregularities in the Postoffice Department. For this reason, it is expected that in its next report the jury will return a larger number of indictments in connection with the Postoffice investigation than when it did some time ago.

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TEST OF AERODROME EXPECTED THIS WEEK

Corps Clears Decks for the
Crucial Experiment.

NO FURTHER USE FOR MODEL

Launching Car for Smaller Machine
Removed From Ark, and Attention
Is Turned to \$70,000 Ship.

WIDEWATER, Va., Aug. 15.—Langley's aerial corps has cleared the deck for action and it is thought that a trial of the great "bird" will surely be made some time this coming week.

The launching car for models has been removed from the ark to the old houseboat used by Prof. Langley in past years and now anchored off Chapawamsic Island. Although this is taken as an indication that no more tests with models will be made and that the next attempt to fly will be with the \$70,000 aerodrome, it is not at all improbable that the launching apparatus for the airship will be tested by launching a model from it before conducting the actual experiment.

Working on Main Machine.

A four-foot platform has been erected on the superstructure of the ark for the purpose, it is thought, of enabling the scientists to properly adjust the broad wings of the airship after it has been hoisted to the launching car.

If the wings are not adjusted to the body of the airship until it has been raised to the superstructure, the delay necessitated by making the wings fast and putting them in perfect order may cause considerable embarrassment to the scientists. Especially would this prove true should the weather make a sudden change.

The scientists have, it is thought, gone through a thorough drill in putting the wings in place and will undoubtedly lose little time in this work.

In spite of the fact that the model launched a week ago finished its course with a disastrous plunge into the waters of the Potomac the scientists are not at all discouraged, and have great hopes of success with the man-carrying machine. The fact that there will be a master hand aboard the ship to steer it through the varying air currents, they think, will prevent any like disaster.

Will Not Trespass Over Land.

The aeronaut who takes the position of pilot will, however, manipulate the rudder so as to keep the course of the ship above water, for if any unforeseen accident occurred to the machine while sailing over the land a fall might prove fatal, not only to the machine, but also to the operator.

BRAZIL AT ST. LOUIS FAIR.

D. E. Thompson, United States minister to Brazil, has notified the State Department that the Brazilian government has appropriated \$600,000 for the St. Louis Exposition.

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